

## The Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

MULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Two lines of type, or its equivalent in space, constitute a line.

1 Square 1 line 100

do do 1 week 200

do do 2 weeks 400

do do 1 month 800

do do 2 months 1600

do do 3 months 2400

do do 4 months 3200

do do 5 months 4000

do do 6 months 4800

do do 7 months 5600

do do 8 months 6400

do do 9 months 7200

do do 10 months 8000

do do 11 months 8800

do do 12 months 9600

do do 13 months 10400

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do do 82 months 65600

## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

### Chicago Steam Dye Works.

COOK & McLAUGHLIN,  
29 Dearborn St., and 133 S. Clark St.,  
Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

QUINTS COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed or

cleaned with machinery.

DIETARY SUE AND WOODS' DRESSES AND

SHAWLS dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

Bonnets dyed, Bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions.

COOK & McLAUGHLIN.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER

PRESSSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by A. J. RICHARDSON.

See Circular to Buy only the Genuine.

Call at the Store of

RICE, CAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment of

HOOPS KIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received direct from the manufacturers

a large assortment of skirts and new and old

skirts. Ladies at the lowest prices.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

DO NOT MISS IT.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN.

The best bought, best selected, best assorted and most

extensive stock of

DRY GOODS

ever offered in Janesville, is now open to

PUBLIC INSPECTION

at the

Great Mart of McKey & Bro.

We have taken advantage of the recent arrival

of goods to offer to the public a large and

valuable stock of goods, which we have

received exclusively in New York for the past

three months, and on hand and

BOUGHT LARGELY

of first class importers, who, under the influence of the

public, have been enabled to secure goods at

very low prices, and to offer them to the

public at a corresponding low price.

Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods

at 50 cents on the dollar of the prices ruling one week

ago. The public is aware that the cause of the

great advance in the price of imports is due to the

increase in the price of freight, and to the

increase in the price of labor, and to the

increase in the price of the raw materials.

But we believe that the public will be

pleased to see that we have been enabled to

secure goods at a low price, and to offer them

to the public at a corresponding low price.

Files of Goods.

The purchase of one of which would double the

resources of many of the so-called merchants at

Blair, Hurler and Chap their hands before the public.

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VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863.

NUMBER 57.

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HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,

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98 Dearborn St. and 123 S. Clark St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

GEN'S COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed and

cleaned with patience and dispatch.

1. DYE BLUE AND WHITE DRESSES AND

STAYS dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

Bonnets dyed, bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions.

COOK & McLAUGHLIN.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER

PRESSSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by R. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

Call at the Store of

RICE, GAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received direct from the manufacturer

a large variety of skirts and now offer the following

prices: Ladies in the afternoon.

BRILLIANT INIMITABLE CLASPED.

DO DIAMOND TIE.

SELECTION & UNION'S HOME TRAIL END

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The best bought, best selected, best assorted and

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ever offered in Janesville, is now open to

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at the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

WE have taken advantage of the recent

fall in the price of gold, to buy goods

readily and cheaply in New York for the

past three months, and on hand and

BOUGHT LARGELY

of first class importers, who, under the influence of

the

Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods

at 50 cents on the dollar of the prices ruling one week

previous. The public are aware that the

great advantage in the price of Imported Goods was

the enormous premium on gold, to buy exchange

on New York, and that the gold was at 150 per

cent, or about 60 per cent on former rates, and

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## DAILY GAZETTE.

The New Departments—Their Signifi-

cance and their Commanders.

There can be no mistaking the signifi-

cance of the new departments of the Sus-

quehanna and the Cumberland. The time

has come when, if ever, the rebels will

make a superhuman effort to leave their

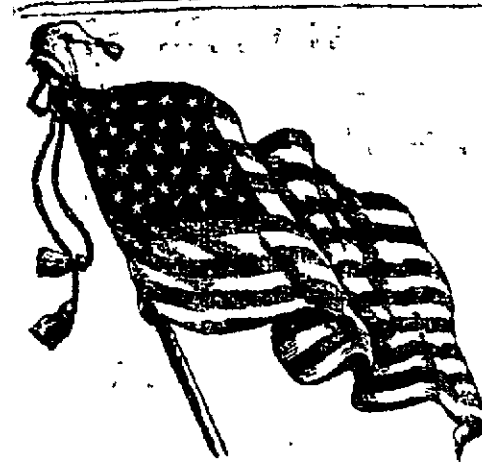
over worn and smoking fields and prey

upon our verdure, abundance and comforts.

Stuart was just on his way northward to

enter a wedge, when he was checked by





Forever float that standard sheet—

Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Effect of the Rebel Invasion.

The rebels do not play into the hands of their friends in the north, or they would not have commenced their raid just as the Vallandighamers had things fixed just to suit their notion. The rebels have upset all the calculations of their brethren among us. The raid into the north is fast uniting the people of the north into a solid phalanx for resistance and unsparring war. The speeches of the clamorers against the government are unheeded by those who witness the devastations of the rebel hordes pouring over our free territory. Even the apathetic Pennsylvania is moved to hostile demonstrations when his big barns are burned, and his favorite horses are ridden off by rebel troopers. Let the rebels go on with their raid, and we shall soon see war carried on in a different manner than heretofore. Nothing will bring it to a close so soon as a persistent and determined invasion of the north; while the rebels are repelled and punished, copperheadism will die, and the whole people will be united in one common object, and then they will conquer.

Nominations in Ohio.

The Union convention held at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, was large and enthusiastic. The following nominations were made: For Governor, John Brough; Lieutenant Governor, Charles Anderson; Auditor of State, J. H. Goodman; Treasurer of State, G. Volney Dorsey; Supreme Judge, H. H. Hunter; Board of Public Works, J. M. Barrere. The vote for governor stood as follows: Brough, 225; 203, 183. The lieutenant governor was nominated on the second ballot. The vote stood: Charles Anderson, 229; Columbus Delano, 45; S. F. Carey, 142.

The nominee for governor, John Brough, was formerly a prominent democratic politician of Ohio, but for ten or twelve years past has been president of a railroad in Indiana, and has not during that time mingled in political contests. He is one of the most talented men of the state, and an eloquent speaker. The nomination is probably the best that the Union men could have made, as Mr. Brough has been an unconditional supporter of the war from the commencement. Charles Anderson, the nominee for lieutenant governor, is a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, a brother of Gen. Anderson, of Sumter fame, and recently an exile from Texas. He is also a brilliant and effective speaker, and since his return from Texas, is radical enough. We think, however, it would have been better to have nominated Mr. Bingham for supreme judge. There can, however, be no doubt about the election of this ticket over the traitor Vallandigham.

A GOOD DEAL OF FREE SPEECH SUPPLEMENTED.—Gen. Blunt has forbidden the circulation of the Caucasian, Chicago Times, Columbus Crisis, Cincinnati Enquirer, and New York World in his department, which consists of the western counties of Missouri and Arkansas, southern part of Kansas, and the Indian Territory. We understand that a very large number of the Columbus Crisis were taken in that region, sent there by the thousands for sale to the rebels and their sympathizers. It can thus be seen how a paper published in a "loyal and peaceable state" may do mischief at a great distance from its place of publication.

The Copperhead Outlaws of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16. Some 500 copperheads held a meeting in Montgomery county, on Saturday last, and passed a resolution declaring that no enrollment of the militia of that county should take place. They appointed a committee, who waited upon the commissioner, read him the resolution, and notified him in person, that in attempting to make the enrollment he must do so at his peril. The commissioner is acquainted with the parties, and they will be arrested immediately by the United States marshal.

Some 50 armed copperheads attacked the house of James Still, an enrolling officer, near Millmore, Putnam county, last night, and attempted to get possession of his books and papers, but failed. They shot a young man who was in the house, slightly wounding him.

It was announced some days since that Senator Hendricks, Judge Perkins and other democratic politicians had promised to publish a card of appeal to the democracy of Indiana, to stand by the laws and discontinue all opposition to the conscription act, etc., etc., but they are afraid and have fled to do so, and are either afraid of their party, or wish to see their country involved in civil war. They have the power, and fail to use it. The blood of Deputy Marshal Stevens and others is upon their heads.

A large number of the leading butternut politicians and members of the late legislature are here to-night. A caucus is doubtless being held.

A young lady named Brougher, who recently wore a butternut pin on an American flag, at a school house meeting in Jennings county, was shot by a butternut rowdy near the same place, a few days afterward. The shot took effect in her right leg. The rascal was afterward captured and lodged in jail.

There are also rumors of more trouble in Rush county.

Hoops are like obstinate men because they often stand out from trifles.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, June 17. The 7th Regiment left this morning en route for Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. The Inquirer has a special from Washington dated late last night. The latest advices show that Lee has pushed a very large force up the Shenandoah Valley. Ewell's corps is in advance, with Stuart's cavalry. Hill's corps is close behind, and Longstreet's brings up the rear. There is no longer any doubt that Lee is pushing his whole force up towards Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Our cavalry has been skirmishing with Lee's rear guard for two days.

It does not look as though the rebels intended giving battle on the old Bull Run ground.

Our forces have evacuated Frederick, Maryland, and that vicinity, and fell back to the Relay House, this morning. No enemy pursuing, they returned to Frederick this morning with strong reinforcements.

Some rebels appeared at Poolesville, Maryland, last evening, but left the next morning, and it is probable that the next battle will be fought in Maryland, and perhaps on the old field of Antietam. Lee is moving on a longer line than Hooker, but has not outmarched him as yet.

Hooker was at Fairfax Court House this morning.

It is not thought that the rebels have any great force in Pennsylvania, but what they may do in the next 24 hours is hard to tell.

It is believed that Harper's Ferry can be held against any force the rebels may bring against it.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16. Thos. S. Page, late auditor of this state, now a candidate for that office on the Union ticket, has proved a defaulter to the state to the amount of \$80,000.

On Saturday night 30,000 pounds of bacon, destined for the rebel army, was seized at Nashville and confiscated to the government.

It was reported at Nashville to-day that the rebel General Forrest has been killed by one of his subordinate officers, at Spring Hill, Tennessee. The report lacks confirmation.

BALTIMORE, June 17. I learn from an undoubted source that our forces have evacuated Harper's Ferry and that we hold Maryland Heights, which are strongly fortified and capable of standing a siege against a vastly superior number.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., June 16. Special to the Times.—Two prisoners, just brought up to Col. Bond's headquarters, state that the rebel Gen. Forrest was shot on Saturday by Lieut. Gould. Forrest accused Gould of cowardice, and he resented it. Forrest struck Gould several times with a bowie, inflicting very severe wounds. Gould then turned on Forrest and shot him. They believe the wound mortal.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16. An officer who has just arrived here from Libby Prison, at Richmond, says it is understood there that Col. Straight and his officers are to be handed over to the governor of Georgia, to be tried for stealing.

The governor of Indiana has called the secretary of war's attention to this matter, and no more rebel officers will be exchanged until these officers are released.

NEW YORK, June 16. Advice per steamer York, states that a telegram was received in New Orleans on the morning of the 7th, announcing the commencement of the bombardment of Fort Hudson at two o'clock that morning.

Gen. T. W. Sherman was in a critical condition, his leg having been amputated.

The hospitals at Baton Rouge are filled to overflowing with sick and wounded soldiers from Fort Hudson, and it is feared the extreme heat may prove fatal to many.

All the troops, excepting three regiments, have been withdrawn from the Teche country and sent to Port Hudson.

The river is falling fast, and some of our heavy draft vessels would be obliged to come down.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 17. The best information credits Loring at Jackson with 5,000 men; Walker at Yazoo City with 6,000, and Johnston at Canton with 15,000. These will be massed together to attack Gen. Grant in the rear, but he holds all the fords on the Big Back River, which must be crossed by Johnston and Loring.

Rebel cavalry are continually on the alert outside of Grant's lines. Much sickness is said to prevail in Vicksburg, and the citizens desire its capitulation, which Pemberton absolutely refuses.

CHICAGO, June 17. News from the front represents our siege works as pushing close up to the rebel fortifications in several places. A collision is considered imminent. The army is better supplied than at any previous time.

The rebels have made their appearance within four miles of Hopedale Bluff.

No general attack from Johnston is expected for some days. Firing continues upon Vicksburg from all sides. No further demonstrations on the Louisiana side.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. The Inquirer has the following special letter:

BULL RUN, June 16. The grand army of the Potomac is now on and near the old Bull Run battle field. The 3d army corps arrived at Manassas Junction Monday morning; the 1st and 11th corps are at Centerville, and the rest of the army of the Potomac, the 2d, 5th, 6th and 12th corps, will probably reach here to-night. Hooker and staff are now on their way to this point, and by to-morrow noon or night the army will be together again.

Our cavalry commands have, during the whole time, been on our flank. General Gregg, with his division, is and has been operating in the neighborhood of Warrenton and White Sulphur Springs. General Duffie's division, late Gen. Averill's, is at the base of the Blue Ridge, near Ashby's Gap. Gen. Buford, with the regulars, has completely blocked up Thoroughfare Gap, thereby preventing the approach of the rebels in this neighborhood by that channel.

Col. Taylor, of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, now temporarily in command of Gen. Wyndham's brigade, has had the Orange and Alexandria railroad under his special care. Gen. Pleasanton, now in command of this cavalry corps, has his headquarters in the neighborhood of Warrenton.

Our cavalry have captured many prisoners, and brought away numerous contrabands, from whom valuable information has been obtained.

POINT DUMFRIES, Opposite Vicksburg, June 17. Special to Chicago Tribune.—By the arrival of the Switzerland, Col. John A. Eliot, from the mouth of Red river this morning, we are informed of the destruction of Leesport, on the Atchafalaya, on the 4th inst. A reconnaissance by the Switzerland, on the 2d, discovered a battery of six field pieces and a regiment of infantry holding the shore. The Switzerland engaged them and was struck several times, one shot severing her steam pipe. The next day the damage was repaired, and Captain Walker with the Lafayette and Pittsburg silenced the battery, and burned the town.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18. The Baltimore Clipper of last evening states that we learn from the headquarters of Gen. Schenck that the rebels invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th, and attempted to surprise Gen. Tyler. The latter retired to the Maryland Heights and shelled the rebels, compelling them to evacuate the Ferry. The rebels then retreated to Williamsport.

Tyler recrossed and occupies his former position. The rebels tore up the railroad and damaged the canal some. All accounts agree that the rebels have left Chambersburg. They are now near Westminster and some force at Hagerstown.

Equiper special to Washington.—A letter from the aid of Gen. Lovell, found in the rebel mail, says the rebel cavalry are en route for Pittsburgh from Suffolk. There were only three rebel regiments in the vicinity of Blackwater on Saturday.

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McCONVYVILLE, Pa., June 17. Stragglers from the late fight, bring information up to last evening from below. They report that 8,000 rebels crossed the river at Williamsport, and are marching on Hancock, where there were 1,500 of Milroy's routed forces collected, who, being demoralized, fled at the reported advance of the rebels.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 18. Washington despatch to the Herald.—A letter from a gentleman formerly an officer in the service, dated Harrisburg 16th, was received here to-day. It states that the trains of Gen. Tyler from Martinsburg, are just coming in. They report having left that place on Sunday afternoon, when the enemy's cavalry were within two miles of the town. They left unmolested, and have seen nothing of the enemy along their whole route since.

One of the most intelligent among them said they left Chambersburg on Monday night late, and up to that time the enemy had not made his appearance at that place. There is no doubt that Lee has a large army, with about one third of it occupying the country in the vicinity of Winchester and Martinsburg. The loss of Winchester laid open the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania to invasion, and justifies the prompt measures to increase our army.

NEW YORK, June 18. Special to the Tribune.—Five or six hundred captured prisoners who were captured in the cavalry fight at Beverly, arrived at Annapolis yesterday. With them came Walter Cooper, the captain's clerk of the Indiana, who has been in the Libby prison since the capture of his vessel. Mr. Cooper, who has arrived here, makes the following important statement: He thinks, judging from the assertion of the Richmond papers touching Lee's strength at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, and from the reinforcements that have been sent within the last two or three weeks, that the rebel army of the Potomac is between 100,000 and 120,000 strong.

From the windows of the Libby prison, which command the James river at the point where travelers on the Petersburg railroad cross, 20,000 or 30,000 soldiers have been seen coming northward daily for the past two weeks. Those on the last Thursday's train were asked, answered saying that they were from Tennessee. None of these troops remain in Richmond, which is as bare of soldiers as it was at the time our cavalry just missed capturing the rebel capital, and 5,000 men could take it to-day.

Petersburg also is without a garrison. There are troops on the Blackwater. It was the general opinion in Richmond that Lee was to make a feint attack on Washington, whilst others invaded Pennsylvania and Virginia. The rebels were evidently severely handled at Beverly Ford. Thirteen our loads of their wounded in that engagement had arrived at Richmond.

There are now in Libby prison 94 officers of Col. Straight's command captured by Forrest in Mississippi, 40 officers taken at Beverly Ford, 40 of other men who deserted from our service, or came back in the hope of a speedy return to parole. The rebels no longer parole these deserters, but keep them closely confined and treat them so severely that many of the weakest are induced to take the rebel oath of allegiance, or even to join the rebel army to escape the horrors of confinement. Prices in Richmond grow higher and higher. Gold from \$8.50 to \$9.00 in Confederate money.

The Tribune's special from Washington 17th, says: At the approach of the fugitives from Winchester, in some instances the Pennsylvania farmers set fire to their barns. It is still believed not to be improbable that the rebel army will undertake to march into the free states, and that the services of every man who offers them may be brought into requisition. The opinion now is, that Lee is in the Shenandoah valley, but his present whereabouts are not ascertained.

HARRISBURG, June 18.—1:30 a. m. The rebels under Jenkins evacuated Chambersburg, at 1 o'clock to-day, taking the road to Hagerstown. The authorities here are now in telegraphic communication with Chambersburg. During the rebels' stay all private property was respected, except so far as horses and cattle and the necessities of life are concerned.

Jackson's old division under Ewell is reported to be at Hagerstown. Information was received by the authorities, late last night, that Imboden was at Chambersburg with two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Wheeling may be their destination. Troops for the state are arriving rapidly.

WASHINGTON, June 17. Special to the World.—Hooker's headquarters are near Fairfax and most of his army is in the vicinity of the old Bull Run battle ground. It does not seem likely that he will venture into the Valley as he does not know the force of the enemy still at Culpepper, but will probably come back to the immediate fortifications, so as to prevent a flank movement and to cross the Potomac in case of emergency on the Maryland side. I hear of no movement upon the peninsula of our forces so as to threaten Richmond.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 18. Flour dull, 3c lower, 3,604.75 extra state. Wheat dull, 1c lower, 1,914.37 Chicago Spring; 1,294.11 Milwaukee club; 1,454.11 winter red. Corn nominal and dull, 1c lower, 76a77. Oats scarce and dull, 80a82. Pork firm. Lard unchanged.

Stocks 5a6c better. Erie 93; N. Y. C. 117; U. S. 6's 81; consols 108; 5's consols 74a92. Gold 42.

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JAY COOKE, Esq., U. S. Loan Agent, 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:—I see by your papers that you are selling for the government a new loan called "Five-Twenties." I expect to have shortly a few thousand dollars to spare, and as I have made up my mind that the government loans are safe and good, and that it is my duty and interest, at this time, to put my money into them in preference over any other loans or stocks, I write to get information of you as follows:

1st. Why are they called "Five-Twenties?"

2d. Do you take country money or only legal tender notes, or will a check on Philadelphia or New York answer for subscriptions?

3d. How do you sell bonds at par?

4th. As I cannot come to Philadelphia, how am I to get my bonds?

5th. What interest do you pay, and how and where and when is it paid, and is it paid in gold or legal tenders?

6th. How does Secretary Chase get enough gold to pay this interest?

7th. Will the face of the bond be paid in gold when due?

8th. Can I have the bonds payable to bearer with coupons, or registered and payable to my order?

9th. What sizes are the bonds?

10th. Will I have to pay the same tax on them as I now pay on my railroad, or other bonds?

11th. What is the present debt of the government, and what amount is it likely to reach if the rebellion should last a year or two longer?

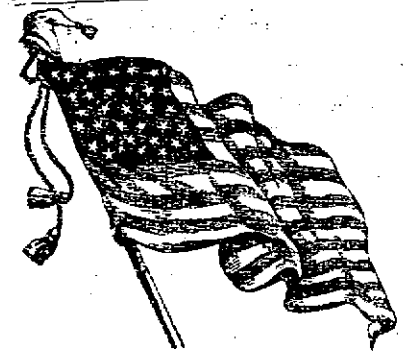
12th. Will Secretary Chase get enough from custom duties and internal revenue, income taxes, etc., etc., to make it certain that he can pay the interest punctually?

I have no doubt that a good many of my neighbors would like to take these bonds, and if you will answer my questions I will show the letter to them.

Very respectfully, S—M—F.

Office of Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, at Office of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, 14 & 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439,





Forever float that standard—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Effect of the Rebel Invasion.

The rebels do not play into the hands of their friends in the north, or they would not have commenced their raid just as the Vallandighamers had things fixed just to suit their notion. The rebels have upset all the calculations of their brethren among us. The raid into the north is fast uniting the people of the north into a solid phalanx for resistance and unsparring war. The speeches of the clamorers against the government are unheeded by those who witness the devastations of the rebel hordes pouring over our free territory. Even the apathetic Pennsylvanian is moved to hostile demonstrations when his barn yards are burned, and his favorite horses are ridden off by rebel troopers. Let the rebels go on with their raid, and we shall soon see war carried on in a different manner than heretofore. Nothing will bring it to a close so soon as a persistent and determined invasion of the north; while the rebels are repelled and punished, copperheadism will die, and the whole people will be united in one common object, and then they will conquer.

Nominations in Ohio.

The Union convention held at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, was large and enthusiastic. The following nominations were made: For Governor, John Brough; Lieutenant Governor, Charles Anderson; Auditor of State, J. H. Goodwin; Treasurer of State, G. Volney Dorsey; Supreme Judge, H. H. Hunter; Board of Public Works, J. M. Barrere. The vote for governor stood as follows: Brough, 226; Ford, 183. The lieutenant governor was nominated on the second ballot. The vote stood: Charles Anderson, 229; Columbus Delano, 45; S. F. Carey, 142.

The nominee for governor, John Brough, was formerly a prominent democratic politician of Ohio, but for ten or twelve years past has been president of a railroad in Indiana, and has not during that time mingled in political contests. He is one of the most talented men of the state, and an eloquent speaker. The nomination is probably the best that the Union men could have made, as Mr. Brough has been an unconditional supporter of the war from the commencement. Charles Anderson, the nominee for lieutenant governor, is a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, a brother of Gen. Anderson, of Santa Fe, and recently an exile from Texas. He is also a brilliant and effective speaker, and since his return from Texas, is radical enough. We think, however, it would have been better to have nominated Mr. Bingham for supreme judge. There can, however, be no doubt about the election of this ticket over the traitor Vallandigham.

A GOOD DEAL OF FREE SPEECH SUPPRESSED.—Gen. Blunt has forbidden the circulation of the Caucasian, Chicago Times, Columbus Crisis, Cincinnati Enquirer, and New York World in his department, which consists of the western counties of Missouri and Arkansas, southern part of Kansas, and the Indian Territory. We understand that a very large number of the Columbus Crisis were taken in that region, sent there by the thousands for sale to the rebels and their sympathizers. It can thus be seen how a paper published in a "loyal and peaceable state" may do mischief at a great distance from its place of publication.

The Copperhead Outlaws of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16. Some 500 copperheads held a meeting in Montgomery county, on Saturday last, and passed a resolution declaring that no enrollment of the militia of this county should take place. They appointed a committee, who waited upon the commissioner, read him the resolution, and notified him in person, that in attempting to make the enrollment he must do so at his peril.—The commissioner is acquainted with the parties, and they will be arrested immediately by the United States marshal.

Some 50 armed copperheads attacked the house of James Still, an enrolling officer, near Fillmore, Putnam county, last night, and attempted to get possession of his books and papers, but failed. They shot a young man who was in the house, slightly wounding him.

It was announced some days since that Senator Hendricks, Judge Perkins and other democratic politicians had promised to publish a card of appeal to the democracy of Indiana, to stand by the laws and discountenance all opposition to the conscription act, etc., etc., but they are afraid and have failed to do so, and are either afraid of their party, or wish to see their country torn in civil war. They have the power, and will use it. The blood of Deputy Marshal Stevens and others is upon their heads.

A large number of the leading buttneck politicians and members of the late legislature are here to-night. A caucus is doubtless being held.

A young lady named Brough, who recently took a baiter from an American flag, at a school house meeting in Jennings county, was shot by a buttneck from near the same place, a few days afterward. The shot took effect in her right leg, and she is now in bed.

There are also rumors of more trouble in Rush county.

Hoops are like obstinate men because they often stand out about trifles.

Editors Gazette.—The 44th Mass. regiment left Newbern Saturday the 6th, and arrived in Boston harbor the following Tuesday. Old ocean gave us a terrible rocking. Many were very faithful in paying tribute to Neptune during the entire passage. The motion of the boat is out of my head just enough to allow a brief letter.

The people of Boston gave us a hearty and enthusiastic welcome. They were glad to see us, but we were more than glad to be back. O home, magical, all-powerful home! What a thrill the first sight of it sends through the bosom of the returning soldier! How grand the hills and valleys of New England look after a nine months' sojourn in the low, flat, sandy, marshy and piny lands of North Carolina.

How strong the contrast between New England's populous and busy cities, her thriving villages, and the depopulated and desolate cities and towns of the south.—But after the first rush of cheer and gladness there is a tinge of sadness when we think that our duty is to be there and not here, that our stay here ought to be a short furlough instead of permanent. We are often reminded of this by the question "Will many of your regiment return?"

We are gratified to know that we brought with us from the department of North Carolina the cordial good will of Maj. Gen. Foster. He honored the occasion of our departure by coming out to the depot with his full staff. He issued the following order previous to our departure:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 160.

The commanding General, on bidding farewell to the 44th Regt. M. V. M., conveying to them his high appreciation of their services, and thanks for their services whilst in this department.

As a part of the garrison of Washington, and in the various duties to which they have been assigned, they have always fully done their duty as soldiers. The commanding general, in parting, expresses his hopes to officers and men that he may have the pleasure of welcoming their return here, and tendering to them all his best and kindest wishes for the future.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER.

[Signed] S. HOFFMAN, A. A. G.

The first hearty greeting on our return was given by the soldiers at Fort Warren. The entire garrison turned out and gave us cheer after cheer. The post band played "Home Sweet Home." It was a touching scene and moved many to tears. We were just coming in sight of the dear city, the cheering was so hearty, so loyal and true, and the song brought such a flood of tender memories.

We landed at Central Wharf Wednesday morning at five o'clock. I will not undertake to describe the march from the wharf to the Common and the proceedings after we got there. My head was not quite clear enough at the time to properly arrange the data. I have an indistinct, dream-like recollection of being at sea in a storm on board a ship of proportions so gigantic that the Great Eastern would be only a row boat in comparison. There were waves of people, bowing, shaking hands, and crying for joy. The noise of kissing was like the noise of many waters. There was thunder of clapping hands, and clouds of waving handkerchiefs. It rained flowers. That is all I know about it.

MATHEIES.

AN IOWA COPPERHEAD COMMENCES SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY SEWARD.—A suit for damages and false imprisonment has been commenced by General Jones, of this city, against Wm. H. Seward. The occasion of this suit is the exercise of Mr. Seward's despotic power by ordering his arrest by General Johnson, from Washington to Springfield, Mo., and his incarceration in Fort Lafayette.

Service was obtained on Mr. Seward at his home in Auburn, N. Y., on the 27th ultimo, by the sheriff of the county, this being the first opportunity presented by Mr. Seward to serve a process on him outside of Washington. The whole country will look for the result of this suit with interest and anxiety, as it will settle the question whether a secretary of the President or the President himself has a right to exercise judicial functions and command, and order arbitrarily the arrest of any citizen, as it will also afford Mr. Seward an opportunity to prove his charge of treason on Gen. Jones.

Mr. Seward refused to receive service at Washington, taking the ground that he is not in the matter of the arrest of General Jones as an individual, but as a representative of the government, and that he is not an individual, but an officer of the government.

A DETACHMENT OF THE 10TH ILLINOIS.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Vicksburg, informs us that a detachment of 140 men from the 10th Illinois cavalry were sent out from Young's Point a week ago last Saturday, on a reconnaissance. They suddenly came upon the rebel force that afterwards attacked Milliken's Bend, concealed in ambush, and at once opened upon them, killing one man and capturing twenty-four. The rest made their escape. A negro who was acting as guide to our force, was caught by the rebels and immediately shot dead. The 24 who were captured were taken to Richmond, Louisiana, and paroled. The rebels admitted to our men that their loss at Milliken's Bend was 300 in killed and wounded. One of the paroled men says a day or two before the attack on Milliken's Bend he heard a rebel major say that "with ten men we can do it on a whole division of negroes." He said that he had heard of a rebel at Milliken's Bend, the same major declared that "the niggers fought like devils."—Chicago Journal.

A DILEMMA.—From a gentleman who has just arrived from Vicksburg we learn that two or three hundred "scotch" men and women who have been sent south from St. Louis, for disloyalty, by order of Gen. Curtis, are not able to get through the lines into Dixie. They were first sent to Gen. Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, with directions that he pass them through the lines. This Gen. Rosecrans refused to do, lest they should give important information to the enemy. They were then forwarded to Memphis, to be sent to Gen. Grant and passed through the lines in Mississippi. At Memphis they were taken on board of a flat boat, and sent down the river to Vicksburg. The next day the flat boat was captured, and the men were landed on the Yazoo, where they were on Friday last, awaiting Gen. Grant's orders.—Chicago Journal.

Last Night's Report.

New York, June 17. The 7th Regiment left this morning en route for Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. The Inquirer has a special from Washington dated late last night. The latest advice shows that Lee has pushed a very large force up the Shenandoah Valley. Lee's corps is in advance, with Stuart's cavalry. Hill's corps is close behind, and Longstreet's brings up the rear. There is no longer any doubt that Lee is pushing his whole force up towards Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Our cavalry has been skirmishing with Lee's rear guard for two days.

It does not look as though the rebels intended giving battle on the old Bull Run ground.

Our forces have evacuated Frederick, Maryland, and that vicinity, and fell back to the Relay House, this morning. No enemy pursuing, they returned to Frederick this morning with strong reinforcements.

Some rebels appeared at Poolesville, Maryland, last evening, but left.

It is said to be probable that the next battle will be fought in Maryland, and perhaps on the old field of Antietam. Lee is now on a longer line than Hooker, but has not outmarched him as yet.

Hooker was at Fairfax Court House this morning.

It is not thought that the rebels have any great force in Pennsylvania, but what they may do in the next 24 hours is hard to tell. It is believed that Harper's Ferry can be held against any force the rebels may bring against it.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16.

Thos. S. Page, late auditor of this state, now a candidate for that office on the Union ticket, has proved a defaulter to the state to the amount of \$30,000.

On Saturday night 90,000 pounds of bacon, destined for the rebel army, was seized at Nashville and confiscated to the government.

It was reported at Nashville to-day that the rebel General Forrest has been killed in one of his raids on the Tennessee River, Tennessee. The report lacks confirmation.

BALTIMORE, June 17. I learn from an undoubted source that our forces have evacuated Harper's Ferry and that we hold Maryland Heights, which are strongly fortified and capable of standing a siege against a vastly superior number.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., June 16. Special to the Times.—Two prisoners, just brought up to Col. Bond's headquarters, state that the rebel Gen. Forrest was shot on Saturday by Lieut. Gould. Forrest accused Gould of cowardice, and he resented it. Forrest struck Gould several times with a bowie, inflicting very severe wounds. Gould then turned on Forrest and shot him. They believe the wound mortal.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16.

An officer who has just arrived here from Liberty, Pa., at Richmond, says that Lee and his officers are to be handed over to the governor of Georgia, to be tried for stealing. The governor of Indiana has called the secretary of war's attention to this matter, and no more rebel officers will be exchanged until these officers are released.

New York, June 16.

Advices per steamer Fulton, state that a telegram was received in New Orleans on the morning of the 7th, announcing the commencement of the bombardment of Fort Hudson at two o'clock that morning.

Gen. T. W. Sherman was in a critical condition, his leg having been amputated. The hospitals at Baton Rouge are filled to overflowing with sick and wounded soldiers from Fort Hudson, and it is feared the extreme heat may prove fatal to many.

All the troops, excepting three regiments, have been withdrawn from the Tche country and sent to Fort Hudson.

The river is falling fast, and some of our heavy draught vessels would be obliged to come down.

RELIQUARIES, WALTON HILLS, Vicksburg, June 15, via Cairo, June 17. The best information coming at Jackson with 8,000 men, Walker and Yazoo City with 6,000, and Johnston at Canton with 15,000. These will be massed together to attack Gen. Grant in the rear, but he holds all the fords on the Big Black river, which must be crossed by Johnston and Loring. Rebel cavalry are continually on the scout outside of Grant's lines. Much sickness is said to prevail in Vicksburg, and the sickens desire its capitulation, which is almost a foregone conclusion.

NEWSPAPERS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—A general notice from New Orleans is expected for some coming day. Firing continues upon Vicksburg from all sides. No further demonstrations on the Louisiana side.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

The Inquirer has the following special letter:

BELL RING, June 15. The grand army of the Potomac is now on and near the old Bull Run battle field. The 3d army corps arrived at Manassas Junction Monday morning; the 1st and 11th corps are at Centerville, the rest of the army of the Potomac, the 2d, 5th, 6th and 12th corps, will probably reach to-night. Hooker and staff are now on their way to this point, and by tomorrow noon or night the army will be together again.

Our cavalry commands have, during the whole time, been on our flank. General Gregg, with his division, is and has been operating in the neighborhood of Warren and White Sulphur Springs. General Ord's division, late Gen. Averell's, is at the base of the Blue Ridge, near Ashby's Gap. Gen. Buford, with the regulars, has completely blocked up Thoroughfare Gap, thereby preventing the approach of the rebels in this neighborhood by that channel.

Col. Taylor, of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, now temporarily in command of Gen. Wyndham's brigade, has had the Orange and Alexandria railroad under his special care. Gen. Pleasanton, now in command of the cavalry corps, has his headquarters in the neighborhood of Warrenton.

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, June 18. Washington dispatch to the Herald.—A letter from Gen. Johnston formerly an officer in the service dated Harrisburg 18th, was received here to-day. It states that the trains of Gen. Tyler from Martinsburg, are just coming in. They report having left that place on Sunday afternoon, when the enemy's cavalry were within two miles of the town. They left unmolested, and have seen nothing of the enemy along their whole route since. One of the most intelligent among them said they left Chambersburg on Monday night late, and up to that time the enemy had not made his appearance at that place. There is no doubt that Lee has a large army, with about one third of it occupying the country in the vicinity of Winchester and Martinsburg. The loss of Winchester laid open the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania to invasion, and justifies the promptest measures to increase our army.

New York, June 18. Special to the Tribune.—Five or six hundred paroled prisoners who were captured in the cavalry fight at Beverly, arrived at Annapolis yesterday. With them came Walter Cooper, the captain's clerk of the Indiana, who has been in the Libby prison since the capture of his vessel. Mr. Cooper, who has arrived here, makes the following important statement: He thinks, judging from the assertion of the Richmond papers, that the battle of Chancellorsville, and from the reinforcements that have been sent within the last two or three weeks, that the rebel army of the Potomac is between 100,000 and 120,000 strong.

From the windows of the Libby prison, which command the James river at the point where travelers on the Petersburg railroad cross, 20,000 or 30,000 soldiers have been seen coming northward daily for the past two weeks. Those on the last Thursday's train who were asked, answered saying that they were from Tennessee.—None of these troops remain in Richmond, which is as bare of soldiers as it was at the time our cavalry just missed capturing the rebel capital, and 5,000 men could take it to-day.

Petersburg also is without a garrison. There are troops on the Rappahannock. It was the general opinion in Richmond that Lee was to make a forced attack on Washington, whilst others invaded Pennsylvania and Virginia. The rebels were evidently severely handled at Beverly Ford. Thirteen car loads of their wounded in that engagement had arrived at Richmond.

There are now in Libby prison 94 officers of Col. Straight's command captured by Forest in Mississippi, 40 officers taken at Beverly Ford, and 100 of other men who deserted from cowardice, or homesickness, in the hope of a speedy return on parole. The rebels no longer parole these deserters, but keep them closely confined and treat them so severely that many of the weakest are induced to take the rebel oath of allegiance, or even to join the rebel army to escape the horrors of confinement. Prices in Richmond grow higher and higher. Gold from \$8.50 to \$9.00 in Confederate money.

The Tribune's special from Washington 17th inst. At the approach of the fugitives from Winchester, in some instances the Pennsylvania farmers set fire to their barns. It is still believed not to be improbable that the rebel army will undertake to march into the free states, and that the services of every man who offers them may yet be brought into requisition. The opinion now is, that Lee is in the Shenandoah valley, but his present whereabouts are not ascertained.

HARRISBURG, June 18.—1.50 a. m. The rebels under Jenkins evacuated Chambersburg, at 1 o'clock to-day, taking the road to Hagerstown. The authorities here are now in telegraphic communication with Chambersburg. During the rebels' stay all private property was respected, except so far as horses and cattle and the necessities of life are concerned.

Jackson's old division under Ewell is reported to be at Hagerstown. Information was received by the authorities, late last night, that the rebels were at Chambersburg with two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Wheeling may be their destination. Troops for the state are arriving rapidly.

WASHINGTON, June 17. Special to the World.—Hooker's head quarters are near Fairfax and most of his army is in the vicinity of the old Bull Run battle ground. It does not seem likely that he will venture into the Valley as he does not know the force of the enemy still at Chambersburg, but will probably hold the immediate fortifications, so as to prevent a flank movement and to cross the Potomac in case of emergency on the Maryland side. I hear of no movement upon the peninsula of our forces so as to threaten Richmond.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, June 18. Flour dull, 5c lower, 5.00/5.75 extra. Corn, 1c lower, 1.10/1.15. Chicago Spring, 2.25/2.41. Milwaukee, 1.45/1.61. Winter red, Corn nominal and dull, 1c lower, 76/77. Oats scarce and firm, 80/82. Pork firmer. Lard unchanged.

Stocks 5/6c better; Erie 53; N. Y. C. 117; U. S. 6 81; coupons 108 1/2; O's coupons 71/82. Gold 42 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18. The Baltimore Clipper of last evening states that we learn from the headquarters of Gen. Johnston that he has invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th, and attempted to surprise Gen. Tyler. The latter retreated to the Maryland Heights and sheltered the rebels, compelling them to evacuate the Ferry. The rebels then retreated to Williamsport.

Tyler recrossed and occupies his former position. The rebels tore up the railroad and damaged the canal some. All accounts agree that the rebels have left Chambersburg, and are now in the neighborhood of Hagerstown.

Equiser special to Washington.—A letter from the aid of Gen. Lovell, found in the rebel mail, says the rebel cavalry are en route for Pittsburgh from Sniffok. There were only three rebel regiments in the vicinity of Blackwater on Saturday.

No rumors of any fighting by Hooker. HARRISBURG, June 17, p. m. The democratic convention nominated George Woodward for governor. Walter Lowrey was nominated for judge of the supreme court.

HARRISBURG, June 18. It is believed there are no rebel troops in the state now. Jenkins' cavalry was at Hagerstown last night. No evidence of their having been any infantry with him. The rebels cleaned out all drug stores, paying in Confederate scrip.

CONFEDERATE SCRIP, Pa., June 17. Stragglers from the late fight bring information up to evening. The rebels crossed the river at Williamsport, and are marching on Hancock, where there were 1,600 of Milroy's routed forces collected, who, being demoralized, fled at the reported advance of the rebels.

JAY COOKE, Esq., U. S. Loan Agent, 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:—I see by our papers that you are selling for the government a new loan called "Five-Twenties." I expect to have shortly a few thousand dollars to spare, and as I have made up my mind that the government loans are safe and good, and that it is my duty and interest, at this time, to put my money into them in preference over any other loans or stocks, I write to get information of you as follows:

1st. Why are they called "Five-Twenties?"

2d. Do you take country money or only legal tender notes, or will a check on Philadelphia or New York answer for subscriptions?

3d. Do you sell bonds at par?

4th. As I cannot come to Philadelphia, how am I to get my bonds?

5th. What interest do you pay, and how and where and when is it paid, and is it paid in gold or legal tenders?

6th. How does Secretary Chase get enough gold to pay this interest?

7th. Will the face of the bond be paid in gold when due?

8th. I have the bonds payable to bearer with coupons, or registered and payable to my order?

9th. What sizes are the bonds?

10th. Will I have to pay the same tax on them as I now pay on my railroad, or other bonds?

11th. What is the present debt of the government, and what amount is it likely to reach if the rebellion should last a year or longer?

12th. Will Secretary Chase get enough from custom house duties and internal revenue, income taxes, &c., &c., to make it certain that he can pay the interest punctually?

I have no doubt that a good many of my neighbors would like to take these bonds, and if you will answer my questions I will show the letter to them.

Very respectfully, S—M—F—

Office of Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, at Office of Jay Cooke, 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia, March 23, 1863.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 20th inst. is received, and I will cheerfully give you the information desired by answering your questions in due order.

1st. These bonds are called "Five-Twenties," because while they are twenty years, they are to be redeemed by the government at GOLD at any time after five years. Many people suppose that the interest is only 5/20 100 per cent.—this is a mistake; they pay six per cent. interest.

2d. Legal tender notes or checks upon Philadelphia or New York that will bring legal tenders, are what the secretary allows me to receive.—no doubt your nearest bank will give you a check or legal tenders for your country funds.

3d. The bonds are sold at PAR, the interest to commence the day you pay the money.

4th. I have made arrangements with your nearest bank or banker, who will generally have the bonds on hand. If not, you can send the money to me by express, and I will send back the bonds free of cost.

5th. The bonds pay six per cent. interest in gold; three per cent. every six months, on the first day of May and November, and the gold at any time after five years. All those who wish to withdraw their money at any time, or to have the interest in gold, will have to cut the proper coupon off each six months, and collect it yourself or give it to your bank for collection; if you have registered bonds, you can give your bank a power of attorney to collect the interest for you.

6th. The duties on imports of all articles from abroad must be paid in gold, and this is the way Secretary Chase gets his gold; it is not being paid into the treasury at the rate of two hundred thousand dollars each day, which is twice as much as he needs to pay the interest in gold.

7th. Congress has provided that the bonds shall be paid in gold when due.

8th. You can have either coupon bonds payable to the bearer, or registered bonds payable to your order.

9th. The former are in 50's, 100's, 500's and 1,000's, the latter in same amounts, and 5,000's, and 10,000's.

10th. No! You will not have to pay any taxes on these bonds if your income from them does not exceed \$600—and on all above \$600 you will only have to pay one half as much income tax as if your money was invested in mortgages or other securities. I consider the government bonds as first of all—all other bonds are taxed one quarter per cent. to pay the interest on the government bonds, and the supreme court of the United States has just decided that no state, or city, or county can tax government bonds.

11th. The present bonded debt of the United States is less than THREE HUNDRED millions, including the seven and three-tenths treasury notes; but the government owes enough more in the shape of legal tenders, deposits in the sub treasuries, certificates of indebtedness, &c., to increase the debt to about eight or nine hundred millions. Secretary Chase has calculated that if he does not get the three hundred million dollars longer, if the rebellion lasts eighteen months longer, it is, however, believed now that it will not last six months longer—but even if it does our national debt will be small compared with that of Great Britain or France, whilst our resources are vastly greater.

12th. I have no doubt that the revenue will not only be ample to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, but will increase on the debt, but leave at least one hundred millions annually towards paying off the debt, and that the government will be able to get out of debt again, as it has twice before, in a few years after the close of the war.

I hope that all who have idle money will at once purchase these five-twenty year bonds. The right to demand them for legal tenders will end on the first day of July, 1863, as per the following authorized notice:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after July 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present legal tender notes into the national six per cent. loan (commonly called "five-twenty's") will cease. All who wish to invest in the five-twenty loan, must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, 114 South Third St., Phila.

Those who neglect these six per cent. bonds, the interest and principal of which they will get in gold, may have occasion to regret it. I am very truly, your friend,

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,

At Office of J. Cooke & Co., 114 South Third St., Phila.

The Rock County Bank is an agent for the sale of these bonds.

The Albany Express puts down Edison & Co., distillers, as the largest government tax payers in Albany. It says that from the 1st of January to the 1st of June, they paid to Theodore Townsend, collector for this district, the sum of \$416,732! During the same period a large portion of the alcohol manufactured by them was exported, and consequently paid no taxes to the government, as none is required by the revenue laws on the article exported. When these works are running the full capacity, as at present, and no portion of the alcohol made is exported, the taxes of Edison & Co., amount to \$750 per day.

We learn from St. Louis, that the 22d regiment was paid off June 11th, and started for Nashville June 13th, under command of Lieut. Col. Bloodgood, Col. Utley not having joined the regiment previous to its departure.

The Chicago Journal learns that General Grant has issued an order, in view of the fact that the rebels foully assassinated negro troops after the battle at Milliken's Bend, that retaliatory measures will be adopted towards rebel soldiers for every instance of rebel barbarity towards men wearing the United States uniform, whether black or white.

Said the Richmond Examiner, just after Hooker's retreat in May: "From the first day the only reasonable hope of the confederacy has been the transfer of hostilities to the enemy's country. If we cannot do that, the progress of invasion, however slow, must, after a time, overcome us."

DISTANCES.—Chambersburg is 61 miles from Harrisburg, and Shippensburg 41 miles—both on the Cumberland Valley railroad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE Board of Equalization of the assessment of Real Estate of the County of Janesville, will meet at the City Treasurer's office in said city on the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., to equalize the valuation of real estate for said city, and to correct any errors which may be apparent in said assessment.

G. H. WILLIAMS, City Clerk, Janesville, June 18th, 1863.

STRAT.—Taken up by the subscriber, residing in the town of Otter, on the land owned by him, on section 12, on the 18th day of June, 1863, a small black and white cat, a medium sized cat, with white face from her nose to her eyes, with the bush of her tail white, and a piece cut out of her right ear is past many years old. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges and take her away.











**JULY, 1863,**  
 of that day, on the side-  
 bank of Wisconsin, in the  
 in piece, parcel or tract  
 in the city of James.  
 State of Wisconsin, and  
 of the west half of  
 one in town two north  
 eighteen acres of land  
 situated in the north  
 of said southwest quar-  
 and such part there-  
 the amount due on  
 1863.  
 Clerk, Sheriff, Rock Co.,  
 vs. 2nd W

**STREET.**

The new gutters and buildings street, between Main and the third ward, will be 20 feet in width, gutters, and the center streets above the bottom which completely will be placed, rising regularly to the cubic yard in excavation for earth in embankment will be taken. First.

excavation to be made  
ceed 300 feet it will be  
excavation and lim  
rd, for every 100 feet over  
d is to be earth and clay  
on each side of said  
at the top and eight  
ont.  
with good sound stone  
and upon their edges, and  
the stone to be set so

The width of each sidewalk will be estimated by the projecting bed for the road building stone, or, if the sidewalks, on each side wide, composed of material, and will conform with the center walks are to be made planking.

Southern intersection

streets with said South  
crosswalks three feet  
or less than one foot

length, all well laid.  
Under the direction of the  
-Dated April 10th, 1863.  
} Aldermen 3d Ward  
April 10th, 1863.  
BOSS, JR., City Clerk.  
COOK COUNTY.  
er, L. Fifield, D E Fifield,  
and Almon Calkins,  
of the judgment of fore-  
man the above entitled ac-  
1863, in favor of the above  
the defendants above

at public auction,  
steps in front of the  
in the city of Janesville

JULY, 1893,  
the afternoon of that day  
engaged premises, to wit:  
in the town of Harmony,  
State of Wisconsin, and  
east half the west half of  
Section No. thirty one (31),  
Township 13S, containing  
about 50 acres, more or less,  
and June 5th, 1893.  
EMERSON, Sheriff  
of Rock county, Wis.

ROCK COUNTY.  
C Spaulding and others,  
of a judgment of fore-  
closed in the above action,  
\$83, the undersigned, a  
said court for such pur-  
pose, to the highest bidder,  
County Bank, in June-  
SEPTEMBER, 1863,  
of real estate particu-  
larly acres of land all from

and bounded as follows: northwest fractional quarter, township three (3) north, Rock county, Wisconsin, Cassville and Milston road, four chains and thirty-nine (39) links on the north side of said section line on 20 state n chains and 39 links, and parallel with the section line of said section line, thence west and on line on the north side of said section line, and seventeen links to the north 20° 30' east along the section line, and fifty links to the north 20° 30' east along the section line, and

ing 14 ac is receiving  
wide on the east and  
ed June 6th, 1863.  
WRANDOL, Referee, &c.

ROCK COUNTY.

Stephen O Spaulding and  
ets.

of a judgment of fore-  
in the above action on  
underelignee, a referee  
art for such purpose, will  
gnet bidder, at the front  
ak, in Janesville, in said

that part of row 15 are particularly  
thirty (31), in town-  
thirteen (13) east, in-  
ended as follows:—begin-  
the Ja. Castillo an. Dis-  
90° west four chains and  
section line on the north  
east parallel with section  
section 30 sixteen chains  
south and parallel with  
section line of said section  
links, thence west and  
section line on north side of  
and seventeen links to the

North 20° 30' east along the  
line and fifty links to the  
line as is, excepting and  
land 2 rods wide on the  
highway.—(Dated June 6th,  
A. A. LAWRENCE,  
Attorney, &c.)

ROCK COUNTY.

Alon L. Rouse and —  
house and — Rouse his  
David Noggle, dft's.  
of the above defendants  
and required to answer  
plaint in this action, which

clock of said court May  
is herewith served upon  
our answer to said com-  
mission office in Jamestown  
days after the time here-  
in service; and if you fail  
within the time aforesaid,  
I apply to said court for  
adjournment.

**WHITON, J.W.'s Att'y.**

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# HES!

**Brushes**

ALL KINDS!  
BRUSHES,  
BRUSHES,  
BRUSHES,  
BRUSHES,  
BRUSHES,

SHES,  
RUSHES,  
RUSHES,  
SHES,  
RUSHES,  
BRUSHES,  
USHES,  
USHES.

**RUSHES** is at  
**& Collins.**  
**S E S!**  
**DREN,**  
oved make.  
**BANDAGES,**  
en and Weak Joints.

n and Linen.  
 n and Linen.  
 Cotton and Linen.  
 Ladies.  
 for Ladies.

APPARATUS  
 KNOCK KNOX APPARATUS  
 OF THE BINE  
 plots, of all sizes and will  
 LMAN & COLLINS,  
 Druggists.

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SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for Janesville as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Janesville at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Janesville at 12:35 P.M.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Chicago at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Chicago at 12:35 P.M.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for Galena as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Galena at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Galena at 12:35 P.M.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for Detroit as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Detroit at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Detroit at 12:35 P.M.

New York Central Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for New York as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From New York at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From New York at 12:35 P.M.

Illinois Central Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Chicago at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Chicago at 12:35 P.M.

New York & Erie Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for New York as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From New York at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From New York at 12:35 P.M.

Great Western United States Mail.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for St. Louis as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From St. Louis at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From St. Louis at 12:35 P.M.

United States Mail.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for London as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From London at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From London at 12:35 P.M.

Grand Trunk Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for Montreal as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Montreal at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Montreal at 12:35 P.M.

Ocean Steamship Company.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for Liverpool as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Liverpool at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Liverpool at 12:35 P.M.

Great Western Railway Company.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for London as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From London at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From London at 12:35 P.M.

White Dent Corn.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Chicago at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From Chicago at 12:35 P.M.

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.  
Trains leave for St. Louis as follows:  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From St. Louis at 12:35 P.M.  
From Milwaukee at 12:35 P.M.  
From St. Louis at 12:35 P.M.

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.